

**Amendments to the Claims:**

1. (Cancelled)

2. (Currently Amended) The system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the selecting of one of the plurality of ~~rendering algorithms and/or rendering parameters~~ ~~feature detection methods~~ is based on a-priori knowledge of at least one of the following: the volume, the medical situation, the clinical situation based on at least one of anatomical, medical and clinical knowledge of a medical expert.

3. (Currently Amended) The system as claimed in claim 9, further including a 3D model of at least one object in the volume, the used one of the plurality of ~~rendering algorithms and/or rendering parameters~~ ~~feature detection methods~~ being selected in accordance with a relationship between each ray position and the at least one object of the 3D model.

4. (Currently Amended) The system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the ~~the rendering algorithm and/or rendering parameters~~ ~~selected feature detection method~~ is rule-based, such that based on a rule, a processing action is selected based on the ray position, the processing action being selected among:

5                   stepping direction along the ray,  
                         changing a step size over a portion of the ray,  
                         changing a 3D direction of the ray starting at a selected ray position.

5. (Previously Presented) The system as claimed in claim 4, wherein a rule prescribes that, for each of the plurality of ray positions, at least one processing action changes in dependence on processing results of ray positions along the ray that have already been processed.

6. (Previously Presented) A system for visualizing a three-dimensional (hereinafter “3D”) volume, in particular for medical applications; the system including:

an input for receiving a three-dimensional set of data representing  
5 voxel values of the 3D image;  
a storage for storing the data set;  
an output for providing pixel values of a two-dimensional (hereinafter  
“2D”) image for rendering; and  
a processor for, under control of a computer program, processing the  
10 data set to obtain a 2-dimensional representation of the volume by projecting the  
volume onto an imaginary 2D projection screen from a predetermined viewpoint by  
for each pixel of the 2D projection image:  
casting a ray from the viewpoint through the pixel and through the  
volume;  
15 traversing along the ray through at least a plurality of ray positions  
within the volume under control of a protocol that determines a rendering algorithm  
and/or rendering parameters in dependence on the ray position with the determined  
rendering algorithms and/or rendering parameters being different for some ray  
positions than the determined rendering algorithm and/or rendering parameters for  
20 other ray positions; and  
for each of the plurality of ray positions using a corresponding one of  
the determined rendering algorithms/parameters to calculate a contribution to a pixel  
value of the pixel based on at least one voxel value with a predetermined range of ray  
positions,  
25 wherein the protocol is rule-based;  
wherein a rule prescribes for each of the plurality of ray positions at  
least one processing action at least in dependence on processing results of ray position  
along the ray that already been processed wherein the processing action includes at  
least one of the following:  
30 jumping forward or backward along a ray to a particular  
ray position, and resuming processing from that position;  
switching a stepping direction along a ray between  
forward and backward as seen from the viewpoint;  
changing a step size that determines a next ray position  
35 with respect to a current ray position in the stepping direction;

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changing a 3-dimensional direction of a ray starting from a particular position;

switching to another rendering algorithm;

adapting rendering parameters for controlling the rendering algorithm;

switching to another feature detection method, which determines the type of information that is going to be visualized by the rendering algorithm.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Previously Presented) The system as claimed in claim 9, wherein each of the protocols corresponding to one of a plurality of anatomical regions of the patient.

9. (Currently Amended) A system for visualizing a three-dimensional (hereinafter "3D") volume of a patient, the system including:

an input which receives a three-dimensional set of medical image data representing voxel values of the 3D volume;

at least one storage which stores protocols for switching among a plurality of ~~rendering algorithms and/or rendering parameters~~ feature detection methods and which stores the medical image data set;

an output which provides pixel values of a two-dimensional (hereinafter "2D") image representation for rendering; and

a processor which, under control of a computer program, processes the medical image data set to obtain the 2D image representation by performing the steps of:

casting a ray from each pixel of the 2D image representation through the volume;

traversing along each ray through at least a plurality of ray positions within the volume;

in accordance with one of the stored protocols selected to select a type of information visualization, selecting one of the plurality of ~~rendering algorithms and/or rendering parameters~~ feature detection methods, in dependence on the ray position, the selected one of the plurality of ~~rendering algorithms and/or rendering parameters~~ feature detection methods changing with the ray position, the selected ~~rendering algorithm and/or rendering parameter~~ feature detection method being different for some of the ray positions of the 2D image than for other ray positions of said 2D image;

for each of the plurality of ray positions, calculating a contribution to a corresponding pixel value based on at least one voxel value within a predetermined range of the ray position using the selected one of the ~~rendering algorithms and/or rendering parameters~~ feature detection methods for each of the ray positions.

10. (Cancelled)

11. (Previously Presented) The system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the computer program is operative to cause the processor to:

enable a human operator to select at least one protocol from the plurality of stored protocols for processing the volume; and

5 store a selection of the human operator in association with an identity of the operator for subsequent retrieval.

12. (Currently Amended) The system as claimed in claim 9, wherein the computer program is operative to cause the processor to change the ~~rendering parameters and/or rendering algorithm~~ selected feature detection method along the ray such that the corresponding pixel value is calculated using a plurality of ~~rendering algorithms and/or rendering parameters~~ feature detection methods.

13. (Currently Amended) A non-transitory computer readable storage medium storing a computer program for controlling a processor to process a three-dimensional set of medical data representing voxel values of a 3D volume depicting an anatomical region of a patient to obtain a 2D image having a plurality of 5 pixels of the 3D volume by projecting the 3D volume onto an imaginary 2D projection screen by controlling the processor to perform the steps of:

from a memory which stores a plurality of rendering algorithms/parameters—algorithms, selecting a subset of the rendering algorithm/parameter—algorithms in accordance with an anatomical region depicted by 10 the 3D volume;

casting a ray through each pixel of the 2D image and into the 3D volume;

15 stepping along the ray through a plurality of ray positions along the ray within the volume under control of a protocol that selects one of the subset of rendering algorithms/parameters—algorithms to be implemented for each ray position along the ray, the rendering algorithm/parameters—algorithm selected for some ray positions being different than the rendering algorithm/parameters—algorithm selected for other ray positions along the ray; and

20 for each of the plurality of ray positions, using the selected rendering algorithm/parameter—algorithm to calculate a contribution to a pixel value of the pixel corresponding to the ray based on at least one voxel value within a predetermined range of the ray position,

25 wherein a plurality of different rendering algorithms/parameters—algorithms are used to generate the pixel values of the 2D image from the voxels of the 3D volume.

14. (Cancelled)

15. (Currently Amended) A method of visualizing a 3D volume representing an anatomical region of a patient, which 3D volume is defined by a three-dimensional set of data representing voxel values of a 3D array of voxels of the

3D volume, as a 2D image defined by pixel values of a 2D array of pixels of a 2D image on an imaginary 2D projection screen, the method comprising:

5 with one or more processors:

casting a ray from each pixel into the 3D volume;

10 stepping along the ray to each of a plurality of ray positions within the volume under control of a protocol that selects one of a plurality of rendering algorithms/parameters in dependence on (1) the ray position along the ray and (2) the anatomical region of the patient represented by the ray position and (3) a medical or clinical situation;

15 for some of the ray positions along the ray, selecting different rendering algorithms/parameters than for other ray positions along the ray wherein the selected rendering algorithm/parameter [[at]] for at least one of the ray position along the ray changes to a different rendering algorithm/parameter;

20 for each of the plurality of ray positions along the ray using the selected one of the plurality of rendering algorithms/parameters to calculate [[the]]a contribution to the pixel value of the pixel of the 2D image that corresponds to the ray; and

at least one of displaying the 2D image on a display monitor and storing the 2D image in a computer memory;

25 wherein the different rendering algorithm/parameter at least one of:

switching a stepping direction along the ray;

jumping forward or backward along the ray to a particular ray position, and resumes processing from that ray position;

changing a step size that determines a next ray position

30 with respect to a current ray position in the stepping direction;

changing a 3-dimensional direction of a ray starting from a current ray position; and

determining a type of anatomical information that is going to be visualized by the rendering algorithm in the 2D image.

16-18. (Cancelled)

19. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 15, further including:

referencing a 3D model that models typical anatomical structure in the anatomical region represented by the 3D volume; and

5 selecting the rendering algorithm/parameter based on the typical anatomical structure predicts at each ray position along the ray.

20. (Previously Presented) The method as claimed in claim 15, wherein selecting the rendering algorithm is based on at least one of:

processing results at prior ray positions along the ray; and

a 3D model that models anatomical structure represented by the 3D volume.

21. (Cancelled)